were no further advanced towards the censtruction of the Isthmian canal on our serms then we had been during the preceding sighty years. By the Hay-Paumeefote treaty, rathfied in December, 1901, an old creaty with Great British, which had been held to stand in the way, was abrogated and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guaranter of its neutrality.

comming the sole guaranter and manage it, becoming the sole guaranter of its neutrality.

It was expressly stipulated, furthermore, that this guaranty of neutrality should not prevent the United States from taking any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty, Congress passed a law under which the President was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring a right to finish the construction of and to operate the Panama Canal, which had already been begun in the terrifory of Colombia by a Prench company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the Republe of Colombia. This treaty has just been ratified by the Banate. It reserves all of Colombia, rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and specifically permits us to take any and all measures for the defense of the canal and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our-part. In other words, these two treaties and the legislation to carry them out have resulted the our obtaining on exactly the terms we desired the rights and privileges which we had so long-sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important that we have ever negotiated in their effects upon the future welfare of this country, and mark a memorable triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, moreover, which redounds to the benefit of the entire world, venezuella. About the same time trouble arose in connection with the Republic of Vene-

VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

About the same time trouble arose in connection with the Republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed and debts overdue by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was, of course, not to interfere needlessly in any concern of our government was, of course, not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel, so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor, and not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion any power unless, we were willing to espouse the quarrel, of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine—no acquirement. the Monroe doctrine-no acquirement territorial rights by a European power of territorial rights by a European power at the expense of a weak sister republic—whether this acquisition night take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in the two following nublished memoranda, the first being the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the German Ambagsador; the second the convorsation with the Secretary of State, reported by the British Ambassador:

"Department of State,

"Department of State,
"Washington, December 16, 1901,
"His Excellency, Dr. Von Holleben, etc.;
"Dear Excellency,—I enclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am as ever,
"Taithfully yours,
"JOHN HAY,"
MEMORANDUM,
"The President to his message of the 8d of December, 1901, used the following languages:

lenguage:
"The Monroe" Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial
aggrandizement by any non-American
power at the expense of any American
power on American soil. It is in no wise
intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World."
"The President further said:

Old World'
"The President further said:
"This doctrine has nothing to do with
the commercial relations of any American
power, save that it in truth allows each
of them to form such as it desires.
"We do not guarantee any State against
punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the
form of the acquisition of territory by
any non-American-power.
"His Excellency the German Ambassador, on his recent return from Berlin,
conveyed personally to the President the
assurance of the German Emperor that
His Majesty's Government had no purpose or intention to make even the
smallest acquisition of territory on the
Bouth American continent of the islands
adjacent. This voluntary and friendly
declaration was afterwards repeated to
the Secretary of State and was received
by the President, and the people of the
United States in the frank and cordini
spirit in which, it was offered. In the
memorandum of the 11th of December,
His Excellency the German Ambassador
repeats these assurances as follows: 'We
declare especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings
the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory.

"In the said memorandum of the 11th
of December, the German Government
informs that of the United States that

the acquisition of the permanent occopies.

"In the said memorandum of the lith of December, the German Government informs that of the United States that it has certain just claims for money and for damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the Government of Venezuela, and that it proposes to take certain coercive measures described in the memorandum to enforce the payment of these just claims.

"The President of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German Government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German Government which are not in accordance with the well known purpose, above set forth, of His Majesty the German Emperor."

Sir Michael Herbert to the Marquis of Lansdowne:

"Washington, November 13, 1902.
"I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of Your Lordship's telegram of the 11th instant.

"His Excellency stated in reply, that the United States Government, although they regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American countries, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redross for infuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated."

DUTY TO HUMANITY.

Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Morroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgement on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obvjously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which fre



Billousness, sour stomach, constipa-Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C.I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Muss.



tending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves, should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in The Hague Tribunal, a question, at issue between ourselves and the Republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

tion.

The terms which we have secured as those under which the Isthmian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the over-growing influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere United States in the Western Hemisphere but also, I think I may sately say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm, but to the benefit of our sister republics, whose strength is loss. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely pro-fession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

CARDINAL FEATURE.

The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and as long as we possess both the will and the strength possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is all-important, and is one which as a people, we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe afford to forget. I believe in the Monthe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prafer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fall to build up the efficient fighting strength with the lost resort can alone make

be to violate it.

Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national selftion owe it to their sonse of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causelessly to insult another worse, yet worse than all is it to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and who called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thorogshly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is mere plain common sense, so that it is mere plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fall to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it into force.

LONG STRIDES.

LONG STRIDES.

Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nime of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of the provided moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the Navy Department has seen to it that our, ships have been constantly exercised at yea, with the great guns, and in manouvres, so that their efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A war ship is a huge bit of mechanism, well-nigh as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes years to build it, it takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outret of war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

To large a battloship and only send it adont at the outset of a war, with a raw creen and untried officers, would be not marely a folly but a crime, for it would inside both disaster and discrace. The raw the war in 198 had been built and made efficient during the preceding fifteen years. The ships that iriumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built and made efficient during the preceding fifteen years. The ships that iriumphed off Manila and Santiago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous Congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea service. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember too, to honor the public men, the shipwights and steel workers, the owners of the shipwards and armor plants, to whose united foresight and exertion we owe it that in 1895 we had craft so good, guns so excellent, and American seamen of so high a type in the conning towers, in the gun turrets and in the engine rooms. It is too late to prepare for war when war has some; and if we only prepare, sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of beance. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it up—we may rest 2a-sured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may illowise rest assured chance that trouble will ever come to this

that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monree deetrine.

RANQUET TENDERED.

At the conclusion of the address there was renewed and continued applause and while the better part of the audience was leaving the hall, the President was holding an impromptu reception on the platform. The secret service men closed about him during the short-handshaking, and quickly escorted back to his apartments in the hotel.

Immediately preceding his address in Immediately preceding his address in the auditorium, President Roosevelt was ontertained at dinner in the banquet hall of the auditorium by the members of the local Entertainment Committee. About 150 guests were present, besides the Prosident and his party.

Colonel F. O. Lowden presided and announced at the outset that the dinner was to be entirely informal and that there would be no speeches. President Roosevelt remained at the dinner until the time arrived for him to enter the auditime arrived for him to enter the audi-

time arrived for him to enter the audi torium hall.

PRESIDENT HELPS

LAY A CORNER-STONE

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, April 2.—President Roosevolt's 66-day tour of the West began in earnest here to-day, when he stopped from the Pennsylvania special at \$:45 o'clock the Pennsylvania special at \$135 o'clock and was received by Mayor Harrison and a special reception committee, not to mention a huge crowd, which made its unofficial presence known by cheers which could be heard across the river. As soon as the cars could be syltched the Presidential party started for Evanston, where the President addressed the students of Northwestern University on the value of a college education. The party returned a college education. The party returned to the auditorium for luncheon. After luncheon the Presidential party went to the University of Chicago in carriages. At the quadrangle approach to the uni-versity grounds, the Presidential party was met by the faculty and trustees, in was met by the faculty and trustees, in caps and gowns, and led by President Harper. The President was escorted to Kent Theatre, where President Harper conferred the degree of LL. D. Dr. Harper handed the President a diploma, and directed that the "doctor's hood" be placed upon his shoulders. The President spoke no words, but bowed in acknowledgment of the honor conferred. As the procession emerged from the theatre the procession omerged from the theatre the university band played national airs, and

STEEPLECHASE WAS VERY AMUSING

Every Horse Except the Favorite Fell During

the Race.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, April 2.-Three favorites, two of them at odds on, won at the Bennings races to-day before one of the best crowds of the mocting. The particular attraction was the steeplechase at about two miles and a haif. As a race it was almost a farce, but it teemed with exclument, every horse falling except the favorite, Arius. Great interest was manifested in the sixth race, practically all the starters being heavily backed, with Knight of the Garter as a slight favorite. Summary:

First race-selling, six and a haif furiongs-Louise Elston (8 to 1) first, Mezzo (8 to 1) second, Trapesist (80 to 1) third. Time, 1:23.

Second race-four and a haif furiongs-Peter Paul (3 to 5) first, Pleasant Memories (6 to 6) second, Sun Glint (6 to 1) third. Time, 5:68-5.

Third race-four and a haif-Arius (7 to 6) first, Gold Bay (6 to 1) second. Strike-a-light (10 to 1) third. Time, 5:69-5.

Fourth race-for maidens, six furiongs-Geisha Girl (5 to 1) first, Pearl Diver (3 to 1) second, Plantaganet (31-2 to 1) third. Time, 1:15-4-5.

Fifth race-for mares, six and a haif furiongs-Mrs. Frank Foster (1 to 5) first, Shrine (5 to 1) second, Lady Wolbeck (80 to 1) third, Time, 1:2-5-6. Sixth race-selling, one mile and one hundred yards-Rough Rider (11 to 5) first, Knight of the Garter (8 to 5) second, Benckert (1 to 1) third. Time, 1:49-4-5.

Mrs. Matthew Weinters and her daugh-Bennings races to-day before one of tho best crowds of the meeting. The par-

Mrs. Matthew Weinters and her daughter. Miss Julia R., a sister of Mr. C. P. Settz, of this city, returned to Philadelphia yesto day after a pleasant visit to Richmond.

| GORMAN FOR **PRESIDENCY**

Representative Hay Comes Out for the Marylander.

TARIFF REVISION ISSUE

Congressman From Seventh District Says That He Belleves That Mr. Gorman Could Reunite All Fac-

tions of the Party.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,

No. 1417 C Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., April 2, 1903. "I should like to see Senator Gorman nominated for the Presidency next year, nominated for the Presidency next year," said Representative Jumes Hay, of Virginia, to-day, "I believe that if he is a candidate he will get the Virginia delegation. Mr. Gorman, has qualities as a leader that are possessed by few men. He came into the Senate the 4th of last March and was at once chosen Democratic leader. In an incredibly short time he shad the Democratic Senators united and lined up as they had not been in years. Were he given the nomination for the Presidency, I believe he could do for the party in the nation what he did for it in the Senato-unite all factions and achieve victory. Mr. Gorman has a record as a tariff reformer of mederate views. Tariff revision will be one of the main isgues next time. The tariff record of Mr. Gorman, and his well known conservatism on all questions, would make him an especially strong candidate in such a campaign as we are likely to have in 1904." Though Mr. Hay expressed the opinion that Mr. Gorman could get the Virginia delegation, it is known that all the Congressmen from Virginia are not for him as the national candidate. I have frequently heard Senator Martin discuss him and speak of his qualities of leadership in highest terms, and while he did not think the Maryland Senator available as a national candidate.

WILL TALKON TARIFF.

I learned to day that discussion of the tariff is to be the leading feature of the said Representative James Hay, of Vir-

WILL TALK ON TAKETS.

I learned to-day that discussion of the tarin is to be the leading feature of the speeches President Roosovelt will make in the West during his thirteen-thousand-mile tour. He will promise tariff revision as the policy of the Republican party in the near future. He will advocate a non-artisan commission to investigate the partisan commission to investigate the tariff question in all its bearings. He will promise to recommend the appointment of such a commission at the next session of

Congress.

As to revision—"tariff reform," as Mr. Cleveland called it at the time he wrote his celebrated letter in 1887—Mr. Roosevelt will advocate the party's pledging tiself absolutely to revise the tariff whereever it needs revision. This is expected to be specially palatable to the voters of the Northwestern States, where the "Towalden" is very strong in point of numbers and adherents.

to be specially palatable to the voters of the Northwestern States, where the "Iowa Idea" is very strong in point of numbers and adherents.

Mr. Roosevelt hopes by seizing this early opportunity to declare for revision of the tariff to anticipate the Democrats, who are expected on all sides to make tariff readjustment the feature of the platform adopted in 1904. The idea of a tariff commission is a good one, in that it will have the effect of silencing popular clamor for tariff modification until after the Presidential election next year. "A revision of the tariff by its friends" is to be the slogan of the Republicans.

It is beginning to be realized that the course of the President towards the South may have a far more serious result in the nominating convention next year than wax at first thought. He has steadfastly set his face against taking the advice of his friends in the matter of negro appointments, with the result that he has driven from him many white Democrats of the South who were disposed to admire him, and has alienated the non-of-faceholding class of Republicans; Judgo C. T. Harrison, of La Grange, Ga., in discussing the President at the Raleigh Hotel last night, remarked that no Republican ever entered the White House who took with him more of good-will from the Southern people, yet in a very short time they had been more nearly completely allenated than in many years. The Judge says there are lots of white Republicans in Georgia who would hat with delight the nomination of Senator Hanna or Senator Fairbanks, but who would have expressed to Mr. Pritchard, as he did a few days ago, a wish that the control of the party machine in North Carolina be in the hands of men who are not Federal officeholders. He should know that if his attitude towards the South be not changed it will not be so very long perfore he will find that the resectable

not Federal officeholders. He should know that if his attitude towards the South be not changed it will not be so very long before he will find that the respectable Republicans who have not Federal offices are all against him.

And why is it that the President should cathel Wedgers officeholders serving on the

And why is a that the resolution should forbid Federal officeholders serving on the Republican State Committee in North Carolins, and yet allow the State Committee in Virginia to be composed almost entirely of men who hold Federal posi-

mittee in Virginia to be composed almost entirely of men who hold Federal positions?

The denial of Hon. A. C. Braxton, of Staunton, that he would announce his withdrawal from the contest for election to the United States Senate in 1905 was hardly expected by his friends here. It was rather suspected that the report that he had reconsidered his determination was true. This was probably due to the fact that nothing had been heard of his candidacy for some time. Since Mr. Braxhas said that the idea of his contemplating announcing his withdrawal is "preposterous," it is presumed he is in the race to stay. That means that there will certainly be three candidates for Senator Martin, sead—Senator Martin, ex-Governor Tyler and Mr. Braxton. With those three and no more. Mr. Braxton would have a chance. He will command the support of men who would otherwise vote for Governor Tyler or Mr. Martin. Should Clovernor Martin would have at least ninety chances out of the fundred. Mr. Braxton would not draw nearly so heavily from Mr. Martin's supporters as Mr. Tyler and Mr. Montague would draw from the ranks of those who oppose Mr. Martin.

Martin, Tyler and Braxton—three candidates announced. Mr. Montague is expected to make a fourth, but he has never said a word to indicate that he would try for senatorial honors. "I do not know, it's a long time of," he said with a smile when I asked him about a month age if he was going to be a candidate for the Senate. I feel pretty safe in predicting that if the three other genilemen mentioned are candidates, Mr. Montague will not run.

LEE STATUE.

A Virginian occupying an important government position in this city said to.

A Virginian occupying an important government position in this city said to-day be thought there was no doubt that Congress would adopt a resolution refusing to receive the status of General Lee which Virginia preposes to creet in Statuary Hell. He says he has recently been thrown with many prominent G. A. R. men, and that they were a unit in opposing it. Their influence with Northern and Western Congressmen will make itself strongly felt.

west strongly felt.

13x-Senator Charles J. Faulkner of
West Virginia, who is here on husiness,
said to-day he believed Senator Gorman
would finally be the Democratic choles
for the presidency, H4 admitted that

inst now Judge Parker was the favorita, but he believen that by the time the convention meets the majority will be for Mr. Gorman as the logical and most available candidate. Senator Faulkner, whose wile, by the way, was a Miss Whiting, of Hampton, Va., was for a number of years chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Barley Kain, the well-known Richmond ball-player, is in Whelington to-day on his way to Wheeling W. Van, whose team he will manage this season.

COLONISL DODSON PROMOTIOD.

Colonel T. A. Dodson, assistant to the general manager of the, Southern Railsway, was promoted to-day to the position of superintendent of construction. The appointment is effective at once.

Colonel Dodson has been a resident of Washington for many years, and with the exception of three years, has been connected with the Southern Railway for thirty years in various positions. When C. H. Ackert was made general superintendent of the system, Colonel Dodson was appointed as assistant, and has filled the nosition with much credit to the read and to himself.

As superintendent of construction Colonel Dodson will have charge of all im-

Divorces Granted.

Divorces Granted.

The divorce mill was grinding in the Law and Equity Court yesterday, resulting in the separation of two couples. Mrs. Charlotte C. was granted a divorce from George W. Armory. She was formerly a Miss Griffiths, and had been married about ten years. The grounds were abandonment and desertion. Thomas Tinsley was given a separation from his wife, Hattle.

E. V. Farmholt qualified in the Chan-cory Court yesterday as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Sarah C. Burruss. The amount involved is small,

The suit of G. & A. Bargamin against Morgan R. Mills and Company in the Circuit Court continued through yesterday.

Mr. Pollard in Extremis.

Mr. Thomas F. Pollard, for many years a prominent merchant of Richmond and New York, and a Virginia gontleman of the highest character, is in extrems at the residence of his nephew, Mr. R. A. Gray, No. 2700 East Franklin Street, this

THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN MAHONY

Widely-Known Dentist Passed Away on Yesterday Morning.

The death of Dr. John Mahony occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 8 South Fourth Street. In his passing the city loses one of its oldest dentists and most highly esteemed citizens.

Dr. Mahony was born in Ireland seven-Dr. Manony was born in retain seven-ty-nine years ago, and was brought to America when an infant. For many years he resided in New York, and in that city he studied dentistry under some of the leading practitioners of that city, He studied for some time under Dr. James Alcock, a distinguished dentist in bis day. his day

When Dr. Mahony entered upon his profession there was not a single college anywhere in the world. Fi to Richmond about fifty-five yes to Hichmond about fifty-five years ago and practiced dentistry here until the



DR. JOHN MAHONY.

outbreak of hostilities in 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate service. At the conclusion of the war he returned to this city and resumed his practice. He became a director in the Virginia State Insurance Company, the Burton Electric-Heating Company, the Burton Electric-Heating Company, the Granite Perpetual Building and Savings Association, and the German-American Banking and Building Company, Largely through his instrumentality the State Dental Association of Virginia was organized.

Dr. Mahony was a recognized authority in his profession. Both the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine offered him professorships, but he declined, preferring his professional work. About three years ago Dr. Mahony retired from active service. He is survived by his wife.

The funeral will take place at 10 c'clock to-morrow morning from St. Peter's Cathedral. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Father Magri. The interment will be made in Mt. Cavairy Cometer, and beautiful professors and the Cavairy Cometer, and beautiful professors will be chosen from

ment will be insectively.

The pall-bearers will be chosen from the two societies of the Cathedral, the Knights of Columbus, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of both of which Dr. Mahony was a member.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Annie McNamara. Mrs. Annie McNamara.

James B. O'Grady, clerk to the Board of Realth, received by wire last evening the sad intelligance of the death of his sister, Mrs. Annie McNamara, which occurred in Trenton, N. J.

The deceased was widely known in Richmond, where she was an especial favorite among a large circle of acquaintances.

AMUSEMENTS.

APRIL 15th. Confederate Bazaar. Remember the Date.

0

C. H. Ackert was made general superintendent of the system, Colonel Dodson was appointed as assistant, and has filled that position with much credit to the road and to himself.

As superintendent of construction Colonel Dodson will have charge of all improvements of the big system, and every contract awarded by the road will be under his personal management.

NEW HOTEL.

The Potomac Hotel Company, incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, will proof a magnificent hotel, to dost \$1,400,000, at the corner of Soventeenth and H. Streets, the present site of the Hotel Richmond. The men interested in the project announce that it will likely be ready for occupancy within tweive months.

The company is composed of Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago capitalists. It includes the members of the company which at present confrols the Hotel Richmond and a number of others.

The new hotel building will be 110 feet in height and will have a frontage of about 150 feet on each street. It will contain 400 rooms and will cost \$755,000, Jeel Heywood, aged fifty years, and Emma Prozelton, seed twenty-one, both of Richmond, were married here to-day by Rev. J. J. Muir.

Divorces Granted.

When the Salestant, and has filled the reads the hisband, who is a sergeant on side her husband, who is a sergeant on the police force in Trenton, three childers, and four proteins of Richmond, where site of the police force in Trenton, the police force

espected.
The funeral arrangements will be made

Mrs. J. N. Ryland.

Mrs. J. N. Hyland.

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, VA., April

2.—Mrs. J. N. Ryland, of this place, died
to-day, after a protracted illness. She
was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.
Priest, of Invermay, Va., and is survived
by her husband and five children. Deaths Near Winchester.

Deaths Near Winchester.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WINCHESTER, VA., April 2.—Death is reaping a rich harvest in this section. Late yesterday afterneon Samuel R. Baldwin, one of the county's most prominent farmers and stockmen, died at Rest, He was forty-seven years of age and a son of Joseph Baldwin, of Loudoun. His widow is the great-granddaughter of John Wright, who surveyed the first road across the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

Darial H. T. Vichiller.

Wright, who surveyed the first road across the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania to Virginia.

Daniel H. J. Lickliter, a prominent farmer, died yestorday, while visiting Albert Hudson, his brother-in-law, at Gainesboro. He was sixty years of age and carried with him to the grave bullets shot into him while he was in Stonewall Jackson's command. A widow and seven children survive.

Miss Mabel Chipley, the nineteen-year-old daughter of William Chipley, of Stephen City, died to-day in Lexington, where she was a governess.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mrs. Hattle Bruyn, wife of Lieutenant Wilson Bruyn, of Dwaarkill, N.Y. Mrs. Bruyn was a daughter of the late Henry Stine, of this county, and mether husband, who was a Union soider, while she was ministering to the wounded during the Civil War at a Winchester battlefield. She is survived by a husband, one son and a number of brothers and sisters, including Mrs. George Glaize, Mrs. W. E. Barr, of this city.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Rev. R. W. Carter, a Presbyterian minister, died yesterday in Davis, W. Va.

Thomas M. McCauley died suddenly last evening at Vaucluse Station. He was forty-eight years old and leaves a widow, seven children, mother, brother and sister. He was a well known farmer and prominent Presbyterian.

James P. Jennings.

James P. Jennings.

James P. Jennings.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

MADISONVILLE, VA., April 2,—James P. Jennings, one of the oldest citizens of time county, ded last evening at Red House, about 5 o'clock. He is survived by seven children—Mrs. N. H. Hamlet, Seattle, Wash: Mrs. Ala Chambers, Red House; Mr. James H. Jennings, Madisonville; Mr. J. Tennings, of the firm of Barker-Jennings Hardware Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Messrs. Z. M., C. M. and F. S. Jennings, of Red House. He would have been eighty-five years old the 5th instant.

M. B. Carrington's Funeral

M. B. Carrington's Funeral.

M. B. Carrington's Funeral.

(Secial to The Time-Dispatch.)

DRAKE'S BRANCH, Va., April 2.—The remains of Mr. Mathew B. Carrington, who died at his home at Bramwell, W. Va., very suddenly of heart trouble, arrived here this afternoon. The interment was at his formen home, Charlotte Courthouse, in the Presbyterian Cemerature was a large gathering of Courthouse, in the Presbyterian Ceme-tery. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends, among them Hon. John B. Cuningham, of North Carolina, who married a sister of the deceased.

N. E. Johnson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., April 2.—

N. E. Johnson died suddenly at his home here this morning. He is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter-Messrs. N. J. Johnson, of Crewe, Va.; R. A. and Sidney, of this place, and Miss Ella, also of Lawrenceville, Mr. Johnson was on the streets after supper last night walking around.

Mrs Jesse Burrow.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CULPEPER, VA., April 2.—Mrs. Jesse
Burrows died here to-day, in the ninetysecond year of her age. She was noted
among a wide circle of friends and acquainfunces as a woman of unusually fine traits of character. She was for all of her long and useful life a resident of Culpeper

Mrs. Carrie V. Kent.

Mrs. Carrie V. Kent.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WILMINGTON, VA., April 2—Mrs. Carrie V. Kent, widow of Robert C. Kent, of this county, died at her residence near here last night at an advanced age. Bhe is survived by four children—R. Walter Kent, Mrs. Channing C. Shead, Mrs. Thomas W. Baker, of this county, and Mrs. William Flannigan, of Orange county.

A. J. Miller.

A, J. Miller.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DANVILLE, VA., April 2.—A, J. Miller, a well known citisen and plumber, died at his home in Patton Street suddenly at noon to-day, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Miller was a native of Orange county, but had made his home in Danville for a number of years. George Cooper.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
VASHTI, VA., April 2.—George Cooper
died at his home near Patti, Franklin
county, on Sunday night after a long
illness, He was a son of George W.

Samuel Watkins,

(Special to The Times Dispatch.)
CHURCHI ROAD, YA. April 2.—Samuel
Watkins died at his home noar here yesterday afternoon. He leaves a widow
and children.

Oblivary of Captain William James Dickinson. Captain William James Dickinson died at his home near Saxe. Charlotte county, Va., on the 23d of January, 1903, at the

The Academy Musical Comedy Co A Stupendous Marvol in Gorgeotts Magnificence. Next Week! "THE FRENCH MAID."

-TO-NIGHT-

The Man

TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL ... of the ...

Wednesday Club ACADEMY OF MUSIC Monday and Tuesday,

April 27 and 28, 1903.

= ARTISTS Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Anita Rio, Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Isabelle Bouton, Herr Andreas Dippell, Sig. Emilio de Gogorza, Mr. Frederick Martin, Mr. Carl Web-

ster, Mr. William Wegener. The office of the Wednesday Club is now open at No. 821 East Main Street, where persons desiring to become subscribing members may call and be enrolled.

"SUNSHINE."

Y. M. C. A. Hall, Saturday Night, April 4

DR. A. A. WILLITS, DAYTON, O. Reserved Seats on Sale.

Opens daily from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.

age of sixty-five years. He was the only son of the late Edward Dickinson, and was born in Charlotte county. He re-ceived his education at a collegiate institution near Newbern, N. C., and at the outbreak of the war in 1861 entered the outbreak of the war in 1861 entered the Confederate Army as a lieutenant in one of the companies of the Second North Carolina Infantry. In the battle of Mailwern Hill, being the captain of his company he was taken prisoner, and for twenty-two months was confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he contracted the disease from which, to the end of his life, he was so great a sufferer. He received two wounds in battle-one of

this life, he was so great a sufferer. He received two wounds in battle—one of them at Spotsylvania Courthouse.

After the war Capt. Dickinson married Miss Helen Hansford, a daughter of Mr. Addispn Hansford, of King George county, Va., whose father and himself had for more than fifty years held the office of Clerk of the Senate of Virginia. On her mother's side Mrs. Dickinson is descended from the ancient and distinguished Wallace family, of Scotland, to which belonged Sir William Wallace.

For some years Capt. Dickinson followed merchandising at Rough Creek, Charlotte county, Vt., He then removed to North Carolina, ahd after several years in business there, returned in 1891 to his native county in Virginia making his home, where he continued to reside until his death. While in North Carolina he joined the Presbyterian Church and became a ruling elder. After returning to Virginia he was received as a member of tho Wylliesburg Presbyterian Church, but being too feeble to attend fis services, he was received as a member of these services he was received as a member of the was received as a member of the

the Wylliesburg Presbyterian Church, but being too feeble to attend ffs services, he was received at a meeting of session held in his own house.

Captain Dickinson was an upright, honorable man and sincere Christian; of fine features and refined, gentlemanly bearing, highly respected and esteemed among his acquaintances. As age advanced he became a confirmed invalid, and his sufferings were great, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation. His last words were, "O, could I die just now!" and laying his head back on the pillow, with a pleasant smile on his face, he fell asleep—"asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep!"

sleep!"
Mrs. Dickinson survives her husband, together with two recently adopted orphian children (they had none of their own), and two widowed sisters, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Spencer.

DEATHS.

CATHCART.—Died, at his residence, 718
North Fourth Street, at 8:20 F. M.,
April 2d, CHARLES W. CATHCART.
Funeral notice later.

OLPHIN.—Died, March 22th, 8 P. M. at the residence of her husband, in Goodhiand county, Va., MATTIE A. of te of W. g. Olphin, in the fitty-eig h year of her age.

Burial look place TUESDAY at 8 P. M. at residence.

TEN CONCEPTIONS OF CHRIST.

One of the most interesting features of the splendld Easter edition of The Times-Dispatch, to be issued on Sunday, will be a full page illustration, in colors, giving Ten Conceptions of Christ by ten masters. In this collection are reproduced the works of Hofmann, Titian, Cleika, Hunt, Deni, Delaroche, Crespi, Da Vinci, Veronese and Matsys.

IRVING BACHELLER'S NEW STORY The popular author of "Eben Holden" has written a new story that will add greatly to his fame. It is called "Darrel of the Bleased Isles," and is of thrilling interest. The Times-Dispatch has, in conjunction with the New York Herald, several the right to print this wonderful. cured the right to print this wonderful story, and it will appear in our Easter edition of Sunday next. Don't miss read-